The Pyongyang Times

No. 25 (60) THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

World People Condemn "Seoul Ministerial Conf."

D.R.V. Foreign Ministry Statement:

Plotted Military Alliance

The Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam said in its statement: "The object of the 'Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference' is to align all American followers and stooges in the Asian and Pacific regions in a new military alliance convering Asia and the northern part of Oceania, pull U.S. imperialists from the crisis in Vietnam, remedy the ever worsening situation in the Asian and Pacific regions for U.S. imperialism and to take advantage of this conference to get the American followers and lackeys more actively involved in the American intrigue to extend and step up their aggressive war in Vietnam and Indo-China."

"It is to mislead world public opinion that the American imperialists and their servants placed the label of economic and cultural co-operation on the conference," the statement noted and branded America's "economic aid" and "economic co-operation" as dangerous tricks. "The people of Vietnam," the statement stressed, "are determined to smash all the schemes of the U.S. and its stooges for aggression and war."

Statement of SVNFL Committee for Liaison with Foreign Countries:

Challenge to Asian People

Denouncing the "Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference" held in Seoul, the Committee for Liaison with Foreign Countries of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation stated that the conference was another aggressive, bellicose action against the aspiration for peace and independence of the people in the Asian and Pacific regions.

The statement warned that any alliance comprising American imperialists and their followers cannot reverse the powerful tide of revolution surging in Asia and Oceania. And it expressed a firm conviction that the people in Indo-China, Asia and the rest of the world would bitterly condemn the "Seoul conference" and resolutely oppose the sinister scheme of American imperialism to knock together a new aggressive military alignment in Asia and Oceania and extend the aggressive war in South Vietnam to the rest of Asia and the Pacific area.

Neo Lao Haksat Spokesman's Statement:

U.S. Action for Aggression

The spokesman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat in his statement said that the "Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference" was to form a new military-political alliance of the American lackeys in the regions and represented a very serious action in the U.S. aggression against Asian and Indo-Chinese nations.

The dispatch of delegates by the Vientiane puppet regime to the conference was a gross violation of the Geneva agreements on Laos and a challenge to the world's people, the spokesman declared.

(Continued on Page 2)

U. S. Bombing of N. Vietnam Denounced

The Central Committee of the Korean Agricultural Working People's Union sent a message to its counterpart in North Vietnam.

The message denounced the U.S. aggressors for their criminal acts of intensifying indiscriminate bombing of the irrigation set-ups and dams in North Vietnam and of massacring many people and destroying farm land and crops by using poison gas and toxic chemicals in broad areas of South Vietnam.

Korean Football Team Arrives in Berlin

The Korean football team for the 8th World Cup finals arrived in Berlin on June 18 at the invitation of the German Physical Culture and Sports Union.

Korean footballers were met at the airport by leading functionaries of the sporting circles of democratic Germany and other persons concerned.

Staying there for some time, the Korean team will have a joint training together with their German colleagues.

(KCNA)

Friendly Relations Will Be Developed Further

Syrian Foreign Minister's Message

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul received a message from Ibrahim Makhous, Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic, in reply to his message sent in support of the May 10 statement of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

In his message, the Syrian Foreign Minister said:

"I express my deepest thanks for your expression of firm solidarity with our people in the struggle against the imperialists and their lackeys."

The message goes on to say: "I am confident that the solidarity between the peoples of states waging a just struggle hardens the people of each of the states and strengthens the understanding and friendly relations between them.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you the assurance that the relations of friendship and mutual assistance between the peoples of our two countries will be further developed and that we firmly stand on the side of the Korean people waging a just struggle for liberation and unification of the country."

Korean Ambassador to Guinea Gives Banquet

Kim Gwan Sop, Korean Ambassador to Guinea, gave on June 13 a banquet on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the conclusion of the agreement on cultural co-operation between Korea and Guinea, according to informatioin from Conakry.

The banquet was followed by the showing of a Korean broad screen documentary film, "Chollima (winged horse) Korea."

(KCNA)

Month of Solidarity With Korean People

The people of the world will mark the period from June 25 to July 27 as a "Month of Solidarity with the Korean People" who are fighting for expelling the American troops from South Korea and for unifying their country by themselves.

On June 25, 1950 the American imperialists, who dreamed to seize the whole of Korea, ignited the aggressive war in Korea. They, however, were defeated by the Korean people and had to sign the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953.

Until today, however, they continue to occupy South Korea and are bent on stepping up preparations for another war, grossly violating the Armistice Agreement.

U.S. pilots captured while making a reconnaissance flight after having intruded into N. Korean air space in violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement

Together with World's People

June 25 this year marks the 16th anniversary of the Korean war.

After igniting the aggressive war against the Korean people in June 1950, the American invaders rushed the main part of their services and troops of 15 satellites to the Korean front, threw in 11 times as much war materials as they had used during the Pacific war and employed unheard-of barbarous means and methods of war.

But they could not subdue the Korean people who rose up in a just war.

The U.S. imperialists suffered a disgraceful defeat in the war it started to conquer our people in an easy manner by making a surprise attack on the young Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It was the first defeat in the American history of war.

By their historic victory our people thwarted the scheme of the American imperialists to spread the flames of war all over the Asian continent and opened up the way for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Until today, however, 13 years after the fire ceased in Korea, a lasting peace has not yet been secured in Korea.

The American imperialists, still occupying South Korea, pursue a policy of colonial enslavement and obstruct the unification of Korea by all possible means.

They have instigated South Korea and Japan to conclude the criminal "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and paved the way for the Japanese militarist forces to stage a comeback in South Korea, adding to the misfortunes and sufferings of the people there.

The U.S. aggressors have been bent on preparing another aggressive war against North Korea, shipping into South Korea atomic weapons, guided missiles and other new-type arms, and expanding the armed forces of South Korea and military installations there on a large scale in systematic violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

The U.S. policy of aggression in Korea not only brings untold national misfortunes to our people but creates a serious menace to peace and security in the Far East, Asia and the rest of the world.

South Korea, like Japan, has been turned into an important military base for aggression of the United States in Asia.

South Korea is a major supplier of cannon fodder for the American war of aggression in Vietnam.

The struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor forces from South Korea is a fight for defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

This is why all the peace and freedom-cherishing people of the world designated the period from June 25 to July 27 as a "month of the anti-U.S. struggle" to express their active support to and solidarity with our people in our struggle.

This gives a great encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle for the accomplishment of their just cause.

The Korean people express their deep gratitude to the people of the world for the latter's firm support.

The Korean people are fully determined to expel the Yankee invaders from South Korea and achieve the peaceful unification of their country with the active support of the world's people.

The U.S. imperialists must be withdrawn from South Korea, South Vietnam, Taiwan, Japan, Cuba, Dominica and other parts of the world where they are presently stationed.

CAMBODIA

A Cambodian paper **Neak Cheat Niyum** in its editorial entitled "Very Restless Japan" (June 12) said:

Japan's policy toward Southeast Asia has become more active. Japan has initiated the convening of international conferences to promote "economic cooperation" and set up the "Asian Development Bank." There is no doubt that the Japanese leaders have become a good helper to the U.S. and are now giving their full support to the U.S. for strengthening its domination over this area. It is said the nine-nation ministerial conference in Seoul is to form an alliance of the Asian countries.

To be more exact, this conference is aimed at discussing the problem of forming an alliance of American colonies and protectorates in Asia with Japan as its leader. The previous conferences were held under the signboard of "economic and cultural co-operation." But the present one is designed to set up a political and military organization.

Dam Noeung Thmet said: The U.S.-masterminded Seoul conference was designed to expand the war in Vietnam and the rest of Asia. We should foil the aggressive plan of U.S. imperialism and its stooges with united might so that they cannot escape final fiasco, the paper stressed.

Another paper **Sochivathor** said: Seeing SEATO on the point of disintegration, U.S. imperialism is scheming to hammer out another military organization to replace it. The entire Cambodian people express surging indignation over the Seoul conference.

BURMA

The Burmese **Botataung Daily** said: "The Seoul conference was characterised by the American attempt to recruit new allies in Asia so that they may expand their military adventure against the socialist countries and the national-liberation movement and to bring pressure to bear upon the neutral nations."

World People Condemn "Seoul Ministerial Conf."

(Continued from Page 1)

JAPAN

In its statement issued on June 13, the **Japan Socialist Party** condemned the participants of the Seoul "Ministerial Conference of Asian and Pacific Regions" who are contemplating to form a politico-military alliance in Northeast Asia.

The statement voiced the determination of the Japan Socialist Party to fight against the conference and further expand the movement for peace in Asia and friendship with the people of all countries.

The **Akahata**, organ of the Japan Communist Party, commented on the "Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference" saying that it was a serious action designed to form an "anti-Communist, pro-American alliance" in these regions, and continued: "The Seoul conference expressed full support to U.S. imperialism in its ferocious war of aggression in Vietnam. This goes to show that this conference was convened to attain an aggressive end and that it served the U.S. policy of aggression in Asia most faithfully. The conference decided to form a 'standing council.' This decision is the gravest measure to turn the conference into a standing anti-Communist alliance.

"Japan acted as the biggest ally of U.S. imperialism in its aggression in Asia at the 'Seoul conference.' She has made energetic efforts and is trying hard to form an anti-Communist alliance in Asia."

In an article of its June issue, **Japanese monthly Keizai** said: The U.S. is the actual mastermind of the Seoul conference. The United States convened this conference in the hope of recovering from the setbacks in South Vietnam, but it will only further isolate it from the peoples.

ALGERIA

On June 17 the Algerian **El Moudjahid** said: The ultimate aim of the Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference which has just closed in Seoul was to reinforce the Seato which is now sick and fails to have fixed standing armed forces at its disposal. To this end, the United States induced South Korea and Japan to sign a "Treaty" which represented an important first step forward towards the formation of a new alliance which will help U.S. imperialism pull out of the quagmire it has landed itself in in Vietnam.

TRICONTINENTAL PEOPLE'S SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION

In its statement **the Executive Secretariat of the Asian, African and Latin-American People's Solidarity Organization** noted that "the Seoul conference creates a new menace to the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world" and expressed firm support to and solidarity with the people in the Asian and Pacific regions in the struggle against the aggression of American imperialism and its stooges.

A.A. LAWYERS' ASSOCIATION

The Secretary of the Permanent Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Committee of the Afro-Asian Lawyers' Association branded the U.S. engineered "Seoul conference" as a plot for a stepped-up aggression against the people in these regions.

SECRETARY OF A. A. JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

The Secretary of the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian Journalists' Association in his statement said: "The Seoul conference held in the wake of the ratification of the South Korea-Japan Treaty' pursues the aim of making Asians fight Asians as American imperialism wants by forming a purely Asiatic aggressive system."

INDIAN A. A. COMMITTEE

In its statement **the Indian National Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity** pointed out that the Seoul conference aimed to form a new military alliance will aggravate the situation in the Asian and Pacific regions. The statement appealed to all who love peace and freedom to raise their voices protesting against the imperialists' new aggressive machinations.

U.S. Suppressive Move in S. Vietnam Condemned

The Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and the Korean Students' Committee sent messages to the South Vietnam Liberation Youth Union and the South Vietnam Students' Federation for Liberation.

The messages condemned the U.S. aggressors for their brutal suppression of the anti-U.S. and anti-Thieu-Ky struggle of the people, youth and students in South Vietnam.

Left: In Saigon another demonstration took place on June 14.
Below: People in Ben Tre Province, South Vietnam, demonstrating against the U.S. aggressors and the Thieu-Ky clique.

South Vietnam is now the scene of a bitter struggle against the Thieu-Ky clique and the U.S. imperialists. The slogan in the struggle is: "Down with the Thieu-Ky clique and U.S. imperialism!" Scared by this situation, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets are making a desperate effort to suppress the fighting people. The South Vietnamese people, however, will never stop their just struggle and will certainly win a final victory.

Sympathy to Pakistani Typhoon Victims

The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society sent a message of sympathy to its Pakistani counterpart in connection with the typhoon that hit East Pakistan.

Expressing deep sympathy with the typhoon victims, the message sincerely wished them an early recovery from the damage and an early return to stable conditions of living.

ASPAC—NEW AGGRESSIVE ORGANIZATION

The "Ministerial Conference of Asian and Pacific Regions" in Seoul closed on June 10 after three days' sitting from June 14. It issued a "joint statement."

Ministers and delegates to the conference expressed their personal views, while South Korean and foreign journalists covered the conference in detail. There are, so to speak, numerous materials for one to see what were discussed and achieved at the conference. No one, however, is likely to raise an objection to regarding the appraisal by the U.S. government, the real sponsor of the conference, as being the most "authoritative" of all.

Below we quote a report of the USIS under the direct control of the U.S. State Department.

Washington, June 17—Formation of a nine-nation organization of Asian States was called "an impressive achievement of Asian statesmanship" by the State Department Friday.

The United States "wishes every success" to the new organization, Department Spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said. The organization, known as the Asian and Pacific Council, was formed this week in Seoul, Korea.

The nine nations in the new organization are Australia, the Republic of China, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Thailand, the Republic of Vietnam, Malaysia and New Zealand. Other free countries in the region were invited to join.

What is the main "outcome" of the Seoul conference? It is, the U.S. State Department positively declared without any ambiguity, the formation of a new nine-nation organization called "ASPAC."

This organization is the very one which Rusk called for when he remarked last January that it was necessary for the "free nations" in the Asian region to get together and form an anti-Communist system, the very one which a Japanese paper serving the Sato government, writing about the motive of the Seoul "Ministerial conference," described as being necessary for the "formation of a powerful anti-Communist alliance in the Asian and Pacific regions and for the building of a solid bastion for the defence of the West in this part of the globe."

The United States has actually whipped together its puppets and satellites in the Asian and Pacific regions in a concrete organization that will serve as the mother-body of an aggressive military alliance, though it has not yet put the label of military alliance on the new organization of Asian and Pacific Council.

For fear of the possible adverse effects on them in face of the censure by broad world public opinion, the United States and Japan have not yet fully abandoned their attempt to conceal as best as they can the military aspect of the new aggressive organization in the formation of which they have played the leading part.

The Pak Jung Hi clique declared that in drawing up the joint statement they agreed, though it was against their will to do so, to somewhat toning down the expression at the instance of Japanese Foreign Minister Shiina and some other delegates backing him who insisted on taking into account the influence to be exerted on these Asian countries which did not want to be put in the same category as the U.S. puppets. They have thus revealed that their principal objective henceforth is to cajole and talk, by means of exercising pressure, those Asian nations who refuse to blindly follow America's aggressive policy into joining the aggressive military alliance.

But the bad water the U.S. aggressive policy got into in Asia, did not afford them any room for employing fargone tricks.

The Seoul conference, for instance, did not give any serious attention to the "economic and cultural co-operation and exchange" which had been busily publicized as bing the main item of discussion on the eve of the conference. This neglected item was referred to, merely for the appearance's sake, in one of the 13 points in the "statement." The remaining 12 points concern the political and military problems which the sponsors of the Seoul conference were said to be doing their hardest to avoid. And the majority of the 12 points are related to the formation of the "ASPAC."

Thus, big stress was laid at the Seoul conference on, as was originally scheduled, accelerating the organization of a military alliance and, at the same time, on getting from the participants an assurance of more active involvement in the Vietnam war.

This finds expression in the words of the statement: "The aid the nations in Asian and other regions give to Vietnam of their own will is valuable."

This point, no one can deny, is far removed from the economic and cultural objectives so much publicized by the sponsort of the conference and underscores the military, aggressive nature of the Seoul conference and, furthermore, that of the "ASPAC."

The standard-bearers of anti-Communism who gathered in Seoul even touched upon the question of Korea's unification in their statement, they made an entry of a passage of the support for the attainment of the UN goal, that is, the U.S. goal, in Korea. This is tantamount to announcing openly that the object of the Seoul conference and also the object of the "ASPAC" is to serve the U.S. policy of aggression in Korea.

The "joint statement" recalled that "the participants in the Seoul conference are all members of the existing international and regional organizations" and declared that they had "agreed upon taking every possible step towards closer co-operation between them." This was to confirm that the aim of the "ASPAC" is to link itself up directly with the SEATO and ANZUS and to attain closer co-operation which is beyond the power of the latter two alliances.

As is known, the United States did not take a direct part in the Seoul conference.

Washington dispatched Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Berger to Tokyo and Seoul just before the opening of the Seoul conference to give final instructions and then went behind the scenes. Japan was, therefore, cast for the part of on-the-spot director of the conference.

The leading role of Japan at this conference is clear evidence that Japan has openly started to have a hand in the formation of an aggressive military alliance.

Sato and his clique now believe that they have fulfilled with credit the mission with which they were charged by Washington in regard to the Seoul conference. They regard it as a milestone in the acceleration of their overseas aggression that they have joined the aggressive organization as a full-fledged member and in the recognized capacity of the senior American agent.

The results of the Seoul conference we have surveyed briefly here go to show that the advance judgement passed by fair world public opinion as to the character and aim of the conference was correct. U.S. imperialism has rallied a little more closely its acknowledged puppets in order to step up its aggression in new Asia with the help of the revived Japanese militarists.

In the meantime, it has become all the clearer that the United States and its puppets are isolated from and are hostile to the whole Asia which cherishes peace and national independence.

Asia will close its ranks still more and, together with the peace-loving forces of the world, answer the enemy's plot with a resolute struggle.

Pak Jong In

Cartoon by Choi Jong Sun

Shiina in Seoul

On his arrival at the Tokyo airport from the "Seoul Ministerial Conference" on June 17, Japanese Foreign Minister Shiina said that the "Seoul conference achieved very satisfactory results."

Head of the Japanese delegation Shiina acted busily and very "conspicuously" during the recent Seoul conference.

South Korean publications give much information of his busy activities. Shiina's "vigorous activities," according to the information provided by the South Korean publications, appear to have pursued the following two aims:

One was actually to establish Japan as the "senior American agent" in Asia and as the leader of the American puppets and satellites represented at the Seoul conference.

Another was to run the Seoul conference and lay the groundwork for an aggressive organization which would result from it, quietly and ostensively moderately, but, in essence, in such a way as to meet the demands of military aggression in a full measure.

It is easily understandable that these were the basic missions with which the Sato Government was charged by Washington in connection with the Seoul conference.

And the Japanese Foreign Minister, unlike other puppets present at the Seoul conference, tried his hardest to leave room for Japan's future penetration into those nations which had refused to attend the conference. Tricks to this end accounted for a big part of Shiina's activities. He developed vigorous activities in and outside the conference hall. He availed himself of every opportunity for his behind-the-scenes negotiations — courtesy calls, receptions or dinner parties.

On June 13, one day before the opening of the Seoul conference, Shiina had a tete-a-tete with the puppet foreign minister of South Korea Il Dong Won until 3 a.m. He sought in advance Il's understanding of the moderate tone in which he was intending to deliver his public keynote speech assuring him that, this notwithstanding, Japan would "support the formation of a permanent political-military organization in Asia" and would "give every assistance to it." He explained, news dispatches from South Korea say, this stand of his was motivated by his consideration of the "influence on neutral nations."

Shiina put up on the forefront the American stooges in South Korea and other countries and instigated them to call for the establishment of a "permanent organization" to serve as the parent-body of a military bloc. And as for himself, he tried various wiles to pretend that his stand was different from others' and that he was more interested in "economic and cultural interchange and co-operation."

Japanese Foreign Minister reportedly had prepared for the Seoul conference four different texts of his speech so that he could influence the atmosphere of the conference.

Shiina played his part admirably. This was why he said at the Tokyo airport that the Seoul conference had achieved "very satisfactory results."

In Washington's praise expressing its delight in the "success" of the Seoul conference is included a eulogy to Shiina on his "merits" in leading the conference as intended by the United States.

With the "Asian and Pacific Ministerial Conference" as a starting point, the Japanese militarists have entered a new stage in their overseas expansion. They have appeared on the scene as a member of the U.S.-controlled aggressive organization directed against the Asian people. As the recognized leader of the U.S. lackeys in Asia, they have undertaken in good earnest the role of inducing these American puppets to implement the U.S. policy of aggression.

Pak Gun Su

LESSONS OF HISTORY

Twenty-five years ago, on June 22, 1941, Hitler Germany launched a treacherous attack against the Soviet Union.

The Hitlerite hordes planned to conquer the Soviet Union at a stroke by this surprise attack.

The U.S. and British imperialists, who had instigated Hitler "to march to the east," calculated that they could stamp out the socialist state with the help of Hitler.

But the Soviet people crushed Hitler fascism completely and won a historic victory, surmounting all difficulties and hardships and displaying indomitable spirit of mass heroism.

This victory gave mankind serious historic lessons.

Those who have forgotten the lessons are reviving and rearming the descendants of Hitler and even attempting to provide them with nuclear weapons. The U.S. imperialists have revived the German revanchists in the West and the Japanese militarists in the East with the aim of using them as "striking forces" in the furtherence of their aggressive policy, and they are manipulating the collusion of the latter.

Thus, a triangular alliance, linking Tokyo and Bonn with Washington as the centre, is being formed.

The Japanese militarists have already taken an active part in the American war of aggression in Vietnam, and embarked upon an all-out drive to materialize their old dream about the "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

The Japanese militarists and the German revanchists have become the two hotbeds of another war, creating a threat to world peace and security of mankind. The present situation requires all the peace-loving people to keep stricter vigilance and thoroughly defeat the aggressive moves of the imperialists.

The enemies of peace are following the same road as Hitler did.

Big changes, however, have taken place in the realities of the world.

People will never allow the repetition of the history of twenty-five years ago.

Should the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys ignore the lessons of history, they could never escape the same fate as befell the Hitlerites.

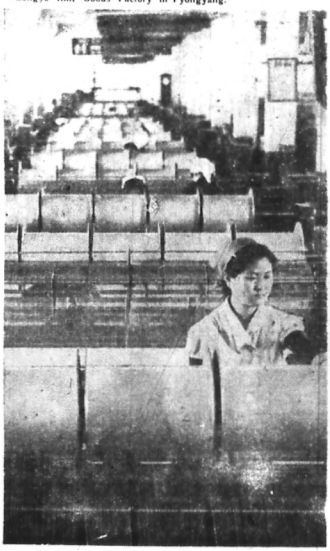
Worker-Inventor

Kim Dok Jong seen on the right in the above photo is working at the Pyongyang Needle Manufactoring Factory.

He started his career as a worker at the age of nine in the days of Japanese colonial rule. He is a man of unusual talent working with extraordinary perseverance and stubbornness. What he has undertaken, he never leaves undone. Though he has never attended school he has presented many proposals and new ideas to raise production. He has to his credit 175 mechanization and 53 rationalization proposals introduced into production, and gained 10 certificates of invention from the State. Thus he has become famous for his inventive mind.

He is now a Hero of Labour of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and takes the concurrent post of a research worker at the Engineering Research Institute of the D.P.R.K Academy of Sciences.

Every knit goods factory of the country is now busy providing the people with more knit-wear. This photo was taken at the Songyo Knit Goods Factory in Pyongyang.



New Documentary

"Along the Daedong"

RECENTLY the Korean Documentary Film Studio has produced a new documentary "Along the Daedong" in technicolour (five reels).

This documentary, script by Ri Won Gun and directed by Merited Artiste Hong Pil Son, was filmed by Kim Jong Jin from the winter of the year before last to the autumn of last year.

This film shows the landscape and people's life in all seasons along the more than 430 kilometre-long Daedong River from its source, the Rangrim Mountain Range to its mouth, Nampo where the river flows into the West Sea.

This film is not only to introduce the beautiful natural scenery along the river. It has also recorded various scenes along the river from the valleys on the upper reaches down to the fertile fields, townlets, mines, coal fields and industrial districts.

The film tells the cinema-goers what remarkable changes have taken place along the river in both construction and the life of the people under the people's power.

Dokchon on the upper reaches of the river, once an out-of-the-way place, has now turned into a modern city of motor industry. Along the river stand various enterprises engaged in the development of rich mineral resources. The magnificent steel and iron works, the backbone of heavy industry, are mirrored in the river. The river is used also for fish breeding.

One of the important successes of this film is that it projects on the screen in good harmony both the people who are successfully developing modern industry and agriculture in the bosom of the beautiful nature and the fruits of their labour.

The song of happiness carried by the river reaches the climax when the river flows through the city of Pyongyang.

Pyongyang and the Daedong River are closely associated with each other.

The film gives an impressive picture of scenic spots and places of historic interest in Pyongyang which has been rebuilt into a beautiful modern city on the ruins of war.

Now the documentary film studio is dubbing the film in English, French and Spanish for our friends abroad.

FROM TOP: (1) The upper reaches of the Daedong River provide a good fish-breeding ground. (2) Children on their way to school. All facilities for education are also provided in this forest village. (3) Street scene in Pyongyang. (4) The gently flowing Daedong River viewed from the Ryongwang-jong Pavilion

Cuban Musicians in Korea

Cuban musicians gave premiere at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang on June 16.

The six-member troupe from the Cuban CNC TV Station arrived in Korea on June 14.

The curtain was raised with a trio by leader Ramon Belos of the troupe and his wife and son.

More than 20 numbers were presented. Among them were the revolutionary songs "Beautiful Cuba" and "March of July 26" reflecting the patriotism and militancy of the heroic people of Cuba who are building socialism in imperialist encirclement.

Each number was warmly acclaimed by the audience.

Ramon Belos and his son were enthusiastically applauded when they sang the "Song of General Kim Il Sung" in Korean.

There was a friendship soiree at the Cuban Embassy on the evening of June 17 in honour of the Cuban guests.

قسم اللغة العربية

في معهد بيونغيانغ للغات الاجنبية

ARABIC DEPARTMENT AT PYONGYANG FOREIGN LANGUAGES COLLEGE

As a centre of studies of foreign languages in our country, the Pyongyang Foreign Languages College has a history of twenty years. Authoritative linguists teach the college and foreign scholars also deliver lectures. Over the past twenty years the college has turned out many specialists in foreign languages.

The college has seven departments.

Each department has its own features. The Arabic language department, the youngest of all as it is, is one of the departments having the biggest number of applicants for admission.

Untiring Efforts

Five years ago, that is, in 1961 the Arabic language department was set up at the college after years of preparations for its institution.

The college authorities had made arrangements for staffing the chair of the Arabic language with excellent teachers. The Government sent on a plan able college graduates specialising in linguistics to Arab and other countries for the study of the Arabic language.

As soon as the teaching staff was formed, the college set about making teaching materials befitting the actual conditions of Korean students.

The new teachers of Arabic made untiring efforts to prepare in a short time basic teaching materials, Arabic-Korean and Korean-Arabic vocabularies and a number of other books necessary for the study of Arabic.

System of Instruction and Syllabi

The past five years of the Arabic language department were not only the years of hard work but also a period of perfecting its system of instruction and its syllabi.

Our school system for teaching Arabic, like that for other foreign languages, is divided into three stages: the six-year foreign languages school, five-year college and postgraduate course.

The six-year foreign languages schools in Pyongyang and other cities are secondary schools giving the rudiments of foreign languages. The foreign languages school in Pyongyang has the Arabic language course. The pupils ending this course are enrolled in the Arabic language department of the college.

The postgraduate course in Arabic is yet to be instituted.

The five-year college course gives the students not only theoretical and practical knowledge of the Arabic language but systematic lessons in Arab nations' history, geography, culture and customs.

The Arabic department owes its fast development to the efforts of its teaching staff as well as to the assistance of a number of universities and personalities in Arab countries.

A few years ago Baghdad University in Iraq presented our country with more than 400 invaluable books.

Mohamed El Ezabi, foreign affairs editor of the **Al Gumhuriya**, who was in Korea last year, put his pronunciation on record for the "Arabic Conversation" now in use as a teaching material by the freshmen and sophomores of the department. All this is a great help to students with their study.

Students reading Arabic publications after school

Photo by Ju Chang Sin

In Classroom

Together with rector Oh Hyong Jun of the college, I had an opportunity to see classwork.

Jong Su Il, chief of the Arabic language chair, was giving a lesson in Arabic to one of the senior classes. The students were studying Tauh Hossin's biographical story "Days." The teacher conducted all classwork in Arabic from reviewing to setting homework. The students, too, answered the teacher's questions in fluent Arabic.

The senior classes, the rector said, learn mainly literary works. The senior boys use Arabic in and outside their classrooms as much as possible.

We dropped in at the freshmen class where a teacher was giving lesson using a tape recorder.

The students were all enthusiastic about their lesson and were much interested in it.

After-school Activities

The college has one teacher for every five students. The majority of students live in the dormitory. They are provided with every condition for after-school activities.

Every evening the college radio gives one-hour-long Arabic programme which offers articles from the Al Ahram or folk songs of Arab nations. The students can listen in to the radio programme in their dormitory.

The college authorities, in the words of the rector, often hold soirees of foreign languages where the presentation by the Arabic students stands out prominently.

The students sing, dance and play dramas in Arabic clothes and in Arabic. They also sing the Egyptian song "My Country" and folk songs of Algeria, Iraq and other Arab nations.

Last year the Arabic language department turned out first graduates.

"The Arabic students," the rector of the college said, "will play a great part in strengthening friendship between the Korean and Arab peoples."

Ji Ryong Cha

Village Barber Shop" in water-colour by Pak Tae Ho

1,400 ITEMS OF CULTURAL RELICS ADDED

The Korean Ethnographical Museum gets richer and richer by replenishing its stock of valuable cultural relics with the help of the people in different parts of the country. More than 1,400 items of relics were added to the museum in the past year and a half. In the first quarter of the current year the museum got more than 320 pieces of relics, of which more than 240 were those unearthed by the people or those donated by the individual owners who had kept them for generations.

An old woman (age 64) called Choi Bong Do living in Uiju Sub-county, Uiju County, North Pyong-an Province, presented the museum with four wardrobes and chests of drawers for papers and stationeries handed down through generations which her mother had given her when she got married as well as more than 30 pieces of interior decorative articles, tableware and dresses.

According to ethnographers, these donations, typical of the interior decorative articles, are peculiar to the northwestern part of Korea in the period of the Ri Dynasty. They give some ideas of the mode of life of the people in this area and of their cultural standard.

MODERNIZED TERRORISM

It has been revealed how the Pak Jung Hi gang organize political terrorism against the journalists and politicians who are not to their liking.

A police-instigated terrorist attack was made in broad daylight on a National Assembly member of an opposition party in the heart of Seoul on June 9, according to a June 18 broadcast of **Radio Dong-a** in Seoul.

To cover up their hand in the case, the police produced a false offender by bribing a certain Im, thereby attempting to deceive the public as if the terrorist act had been a "contingency."

The real nature of the organized terrorism, however, was revealed when that young man confessed he had been bribed to appear as offender. He then said that police detectives Wu and Pak of the Jongro Police Station, whom he met in the Jangchun Park, Seoul, on June 14, had pressed him to act as offender. The police, he added, offered him 30,000 won, telling him "the money was from a certain organization and promissing him he would be freed after 20 days of detention."

The young man further revealed the details how he had been approached by the police detectives, they had driven him around in a car to get him familiarized with the scene of the terrorist attack and its vicinity, and how he had spent 500 won out of the money offered by the police for a pair of black shoes which, he was told, were needed for him to look like the real offender.

The young man's friends also told how police detectives had sought to bribe them for the same purpose, gave their eye-witness account of how the police detectives had bribed Im and then told in what manner the police detectives had threatened them saying they would "send them to jail should they ever divulge what they had seen."

When the whole thing about the organized terrorist attack came to light, the Seoul regime's "Bureau of Internal Security," the headquarters of police terrorism, called an emergency meeting of the high-ranking police officials including Director of the Seoul City Police Bureau and chiefs of police stations in the city on the evening of June 17. The meeting, which lasted until 2 a.m. of June 18, worked out new measures to meet the situation.

In this regard, news dispatches from South Korea say quoting the reaction in some political circles in South Korea that the Pak Jung Hi gang, though they are clamouring for "modernization of the state," only such evil practices as corruption and irregularities have been "modernized," and their methods of terrorism have been more "modernized" than in the years of Syngman Rhee's tyrannical rule.

600 GIRL WORKERS WALK OUT

More than 600 girl textile workers of the Kyonghung Industrial Corporation in Pusan, South Korean **Radio Jung-ang** reported on June 13, called a strike on June 11 in protest against the inhuman exploitation and maltreatment by the employer and in demand of pay boost.

The owner, the Radio added, had assigned excessively heavy production tasks to the girl workers under 20 and forced them to work at night even administering awakening drug.

Story of a Pack of Cigarettes

The June number of the journal Sidae (the Age) published in Japan, carries a "story of a pack of cigarettes" by Japanese journalist Yoshio Minagawa who visited South Korea recently.

He writes about the sentiment of the South Korean people whose thoughts are turned to the tragedy of the nation and whose aspiration for the country's unification is fired up by the puff of a North Korean cigarette. Below we print the gist of his story:

☆

While in South Korea, I once paid a visit to Panmunjom to see the Military Demarcation Line.

Now Panmunjom is the only point of contact between the north and the south of Korea.

Why did I visit Panmunjom? It was because I thought that there I would be able to see with my own eyes the sharply different realities in North and South Korea and thus I might give the people of the world a clearer picture of the tragedy of the Korean nation. I had an opportunity there to meet North Korean journalists. While talking with them I exchanged South Korean cigarettes "Pagoda" for North Korean cigarettes "Pyongyang" offered me by one of them.

Seeing this, a South Korean reporter accompanying me whispered: "Don't do it." I did not know why I should not. So I put the North Korean cigarettes into my pocket and went back to Seoul with the South Korean reporter.

He advised me in a low voice not to tell anyone about the North Korean cigarettes lest I should get in trouble as a violator of the "Anti-Communist Law" and told me to hand them over to him.

I asked him what he was going to do with them. He said he would burn or bury them. "Why should that be done?" I demanded. "This is rare in South Korea." And he insisted: "If you carry such cigarettes, you will be treated as a spy under the Anti-Communist Law." When I refused to obey him, he said seriously: "You don't know how terrible the Anti-Communist Law is. Get rid of them all. I do not want to be involved in it."

I stubbornly refused, not because I wanted to put him in an awkward position. I had something else in view. My plan was to get ordinary South Korean citizens to taste North Korean cigarettes.

I also wished to know what reaction they would show receiving these cigarettes.

Back at the hotel, I met an acquaintance, a middle-aged Korean who works at a Japanese trading firm in Seoul. I held out to him the cigarette pack which I had received from the North Korean reporter.

He studied without much enthusiasm its shape and the picture on its cover. But when his eyes fell upon the letters "Pyongyang," he stared at me in wonder, uttering in a low voice, "What's this?" He once again examined the cigarette pack and then gently felt its smooth cover with his fingers, with his eyes closed.

I told him how it came into my hand and offered him a smoke. But he looked at me in silence. I lighted it and urged him to try it. Looking around, he inhaled the smoke deeply and blew out a long streak of smoke.

Later I encountered a student of the Seoul National University with whom I had several contacts before. After exchanging views on the student movement for a while, I held the cigarette pack under his nose, offering him a smoke.

"My word!" he cried, round-eyed. He stared at me and whispered: "Isn't it a North Korean cigarette? May I have a smoke?"

When I nodded, he took a piece, studied it once again, lighted it and took a deep draw on it. "Really wonderful! Mild...," he said and crushed out the cigarette. Then he said: "I want to keep this."

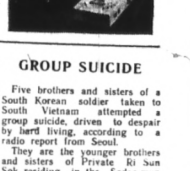
When I asked why he wanted it, he replied: "I want to take it back so that my pals may have a puff of it."

I gave him two fresh ones. But he took only one and cut it into three pieces and burnt off the piece with the word "Pyongyang," saying: "I will suffer severely if it is discovered."

Afterfards, I showed the cigarettes to many South Koreans. They showed astonishment and hesitation, but I could clearly read deep interest in their eyes.

It appeared to me that while smoking North Korean cigarettes, they were thinking of the tragedy of the nation and of the wretched plight they were in and were eagerly wishing to see the country unified again and expressing the towering indignation at those hampering the country's unification.

So long as the South Korean people have such ardent feelings in such hard circumstances as today, I believe that Korea will surely be unified, and that South Korean people's longing for North Korea and their strong desire to know what is going on there, as was expressed in their approach to those cigarettes, will be realized before long.



S. KOREAN SCENE

She lives in a miserable hovel through whose roof stars are seen at night and rain leaks ruthlessly. Can she expect an opportunity of getting a school education? "I want to go to school," she says. She will come to see why she is denied school education and made to live in a miserable hovel.

GROUP SUICIDE

Five brothers and sisters of a South Korean soldier taken to South Vietnam attempted a group suicide, driven to despair by hard living, according to a radio report from Seoul.

They are the younger brothers and sisters of Private Ri Sun Sok residing in the Sodae-mun District, Seoul.

Their father died of illness last December. Then their elder brother was taken to South Vietnam. Later mother also quit home on May 28 to escape pestering debtors.

With no one to rely upon but herself, the eldest daughter, a shop-girl, decided to commit a family suicide. They took poison all together. But the neighbours rescued them before it was too late.

From S. Korean Press

UNIFICATION IS A REALISTIC PROBLEM

In South Korea people talking about the unification of the divided country are liable to punishment. A man of an opposition party, for example, has been imprisoned of late on the charge of having called for North-South postal exchange.

This has aroused a strong public censure. In face of the mounting reaction Pak Jung Hi and his gang are resorting to fascist suppression on the one hand and, on the other, tell a pack of lies saying that "the latter half of the seventies will perhaps be the time for discussion of the unification problem in real earnest."

Expressing the ardent desire for the country's unification, the supreme task of the nation, South Korean papers scathingly condemn such statements of the Pak Jung Hi gang.

A South Korean paper in its editorial (June 10) voiced indignation at the utterance of Pak Jung Hi writing: There are still ten years to go before the latter

Impressive Days in the U.A.R.

KIM CHANG JUN,
Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Minju Chosun

Half a year has passed since I returned from a visit to the United Arab Republic. Yet many of what I saw and heard there are still vivid in my mind.

In Cairo we mounted a tower standing high against the sky and took from there a bird's-eye view of the beautiful city feeling the breath of its three million inhabitants. We traced the time-honoured history and culture of Egypt in front of the great Pyramid and Sphinx. We spent half a day in Alexandria's waterfront street together with our U.A.R. friends. All this made unforgettable impressions on our minds. What impressed us most, however, was the fact that everywhere in that country we could fully share our feelings without reserve with anybody we met. Our friends there showed an eagerness to know more about our country and expressed their support to and sympathy with us Koreans in our struggle for unifying the country by ourselves. They did not speak in a diplomatic manner but expressed the open-hearted feeling of those who had led a bitter life under the yoke of the imperialist aggressors and have become the proud masters of their country today.

It happened in the hero city of Port Said. When we came out of the patriotic martyrs' memorial hall after inspecting it, a young man came up to us and said:

"I hear you are from Korea. Articles on display, I suppose, are insufficient for you to fully understand how things stood with us in those days. Although the aggressors gave in, they committed indescribable atrocities against us and our city was destroyed to a certain extent. We saw clearly the true colours of the imperialists."

These frank words of the young man moved us more deeply. Short as they were, his words were expressive of the strong hatred of the Egyptian people for the imperialists and their unbending will and determination to defend from the enemy's encroachment the precious gains they have attained with their sweat and blood.

We were all deeply impressed by the efforts of the people of the U.A.R. building a new life on the soil free from the aggressors.

The bleak desert has been brought under irrigation and converted into fertile land. Modern factories have been set up and the total industrial output increased by 200 per cent since the revolution.

We paid a visit to the construction site of the Aswan dam. It was one of the nature-remaking projects whose scale is really stupendous.

During our stay we witnessed the creative labour of the people everywhere and in that we could foresee the more prosperous future of this country.

Displeased with the successes of the people of the U.A.R., the imperialists are now leaving no stone unturned to cast slurs on them. Recently, in particular, they have been instigating the Israeli Zionists to launch aggression against the Arab people by supplying them with more weapons than before on the one hand and are engrossed in rigging up an Islamic alliance designed to shatter the unity of the Arab people from within on the other.

As declared recently by U.A.R. President Nasser, the imperialists cannot frighten the vigilant people of the U.A.R. who have long been fighting against the reactionaries and imperialists nor can they realize their wild dream.

Availing myself of this opportunity of looking back upon those days I spent with my friends in the U.A.R., I wish the progressive and talented people of the U.A.R., enjoying a long history and brilliant cultural traditions, greater successes in their struggle for a new life under the leadership of President Nasser.

(Editor's note: The author visited the U.A.R. as the head of a Korean journalists delegation in November last year.)

The author (left) with the Arab friends

KOREAN LANGUAGE

By KIM SU GYONG
Associated Professor and Chief of Korean Language Chair at Kim Il Sung University

(Continued from our previous issue)

As the unique mother tongue of the homogeneous Korean nation, the Korean language has travelled a long historical path with the development of Korean society.

Japanese imperialism, which reduced Korea to its colony in 1910 pursued a policy of killing the Korean language and Korean alphabet with a view to keeping the Korean people in bondage for good.

In defiance of the cruel suppression and persecution by Japanese imperialism, the people of Korea conducted a widespread study of their mother tongue. Especially in the 1930's the Korean Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung made vigorous efforts for the protection and development of their mother tongue, while waging a guerrilla war for their country's liberation against Japanese imperialism.

As a result, the Korean language and Korean alphabet were protected safely.

AFTER LIBERATION

Following the country's liberation in August 1945, the people's government took concrete measures to develop the Korean language in every way and further enhance its social functions.

Precedence in school education went to the teaching of the Korean language immediately after the liberation and illiteracy, a left-over of Japanese rule, had been basically wiped out by 1949, in a few years after the country's liberation, enabling more than 2,300,000 people to read and write the Korean alphabet. Chinese characters were put out of use in a short time.

Solid norms of the Korean language including the "Rules of Orthography for the Korean Language," the "Standard Korean Pronunciation" and the "Rules of Korean Spelling for Foreign Borrowings" have been elaborated and many Korean grammars and dictionaries compiled and printed since the country's liberation.

The Academy of Sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kim Il Sung University and 25 other higher educational establishments are engaged in the scientific study of the structure and history of the Korean language. In North Korea, the Korean language is now in full bloom, rendered further refined and more scientific.

OBSTACLE

But the U.S. occupation of South Korea in 1945 lay an obstacle to the uniform development of the Korean language all over Korea. The American aggressors, on landing in South Korea, declared in their proclamation that "for all purposes during the military control English will be the official language..." and have ever since followed an open colonialist policy in South Korea.

Meanwhile, the American puppets in South Korea have pursued an anti-popular policy in regard to the Korean language, defiling the purity of the Korean language and obstructing the development of education and culture in the mother tongue. In South Korea Chinese characters are still in use side by side with the Korean alphabet.

In South Korea today there are millions of illiterate grown-ups and more than one million children are even denied the opportunity of learning their mother tongue.

Japanese words used under Japanese colonial rule and English words reflecting the American way of life are being used without restrictions among the press and cultured circles in South Korea.

The root cause of this lies in U.S. occupation of South Korea.

This is why the Korean people are waging the struggle for ensuring the homogeneity and development of their historical common national language in parallel with the struggle for expelling U.S. imperialism from South Korea and accomplishing their country's unification.

(The end)

People Who Knows How to Fight

NICOLAS COLORADO

A delegation of the United Centre of Venezuelan Working People which visited North Korea for a week at the invitation of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea left Pyongyang for home on June 9.

Nicolas Colorado, the leader of the delegation contributed the following impressions to the Pyongyang Times before his departure.

☆ ☆

Short as our stay in North Korea was, we could see many things with our own eyes. Particularly, our visit to the capital city Pyongyang and other cities made it possible for us to have a full appreciation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

In the Korean war, the American planes bombed Pyongyang and other major cities as well as factories most savagely, and everything necessary for the people's livelihood was reduced to ashes.

We were much surprised to see many beautiful buildings and heavy industry plants which had newly sprung up, war scars having been healed in so short a space of time.

We also visited co-operative farms and inspected with admiration the new modern houses, clinics, kindergartens, nurseries and day and evening schools.

We attended a function marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Young Pioneers of Korea and what we saw there made an unforgettable impression on our minds. There we saw over 70,000 children celebrating their holiday together with Premier Kim Il Sung. This, we believe, is something that can take pride in.

In the little children growing up happily we saw the more brilliant future of this country.

At Panmunjom we saw American soldiers standing on sentry south of the Military Demarcation Line. They stand on the Military Demarcation Line face to face with the Korean People's Army men. Why should they stand there? The American troops have no right to remain on Korean soil.

The Korean people will drive out the American aggressor army and unify the country without fail.

We have drawn the following conclusion from our visit to Korea: A people who knows how to fight is invincible.

This conclusion helps us Venezuelans arm ourselves with optimism in the struggle for freeing ourselves from the oligarchy at home and from the American imperialists.

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hall of the seventies comes round. This means that there should be no talk about the country's unification for ten years, doesn't it?"

It went on to say:

We wonder the validity of the assertion that discussion of the unification problem from the independent standpoint should be deferred until tomorrow.

There should be no restriction on our independent activities for preparing by ourselves objective conditions for the country's unification. Needless to say, unification programme should be worked out, analyzed and examined from various angles.

The question of unification cannot and should not be the subject of discussion only by a certain privileged section of the population or a privileged group.

This notwithstanding, discussion of the unification problem has been conducted pointlessly as manipulated by the successive regimes and by the privileged group, and the state of things remains the same today.

Pak Jung Hi's recent statement smacks more of such an impression.

On the same day, another South Korean paper stressed in its editorial that the unification of the North and the South is the most earnest desire of the whole nation. It went on to say:

Today, when more than 20 years have passed since our territory was divided into two parts, we deem it advisable to discuss the question of the country's unification as extensively as possible by displaying the sense of national identity.

The whole nation feels something poignant when they are told that the discussion of this question should be postponed to the latter half of the seventies.

The high-ranking government officials and the influential figures of the ruling Democratic Republican Party are, therefore, advised to acquire a realistic way of thinking.

As to the necessity of a serious discussion on the ways and means of realizing the nation's eager desire—an early end to the territorial division which has caused so much sorrow to our compatriots living apart in North and South—there is no need of dwelling on it at length. This is all the more so in view of the fact that, on the basis of the compromise reached between the ruling circles of the two countries, last year diplomatic relations were normalized with Japan, the sworn enemy that had for nearly half a century condemned our nation to sufferings of an earthly hell by exercising a heinous colonial rule.

Football

Eight Forwards: Different from One Another

Eight forwards are on the list of the players for Korea's national team going to London for the World Cup finals. These eight men differ from each other in practically every point. An identity, if any, is that Kim Sung Il and Li Dong Wun are of the same age — 22 — and both Yang Song Guk and Yu Chang Gil are 20 years old. This sameness in age, however, does in no way arouse the interest of other forwards.

What do these forwards take interest in? The facts that 28-year-old Kim Bong Hwan is the oldest of them and that Han Bong Jin is one year younger than he? No, not in them either! Nor in the fact that Pak Du Ik has played in almost twice as many international matches as 25-year-old Kang Ryong Wun who is one year older than he.

What, then, are these eight chaps, each having his own peculiar character, commonly interested in? In the question of who will be fielded to play the first match in the London tournament. This is because only four of them are to play in it. Who will have that honour, Han Bong Jin, a man with the highest record of entry for international matches — 49 altogether — or Yu Chang Gil with the smallest figure of two? No one can foretell about it. Our coaches may have their plan. But no one knows what their final decision will be. It is hard to make any forecast, because the eight forwards have little difference as far as the technical standards are concerned. Needless to say, however, their playing style is not similar. They have different characters and tastes and their playing style naturally differs from one another. It is no one's secret that Han Bong Jin is "as precise as machine." Kim Sung Il is known for his skills of breaking through the opponent's defence.

After the day's training: Kim Sung Il (left) and Han Bong Jin

Peculiar Styles

Pak Du Ik and Kang Ryong Wun likewise have their own peculiar style. They may as well be dubbed "sniper." I can hardly remember any match in which they failed to score.

Yang Song Guk and Li Dong Wun also deserve the same appellation. But "pharmaceutist" would be more fit for them. Why such a queer title? Because of their efficiency in effecting combination when launching an offensive.

Do the other forwards, Kim Bong Hwan and Yu Chang Gil, have any distinctive style? Yes, they do. They can take the place of the wing and play the part of the halfback, and very nicely at that. These two men may well be called "versatile players."

Every one of the eight forwards has qualities that are essential for each post on the attacking line. This may explain why there is such an interest in the question of who will be fielded to play the first match in London.

There has been progress in their playing skills in the past seven months since the qualification matches. How much? You can see it in London, so I'll not dwell on it.

Now let's go over to another point our forwards have in mind.

Yet, the eight forwards have one and the same thing in mind. And that is the ambition to become the first to score the goal.

Let us wait and see who will realize this ambition in London.

Song Hi Sin

Running is one of their daily routines

Korean Judo Wrestlers to Int'l Students' Judo Cham'ships

A Korean Judo team left for Prague by air on June 15 to take part in the International Students' Judo Championships to be held in Prague, Czechoslovakia.

The eight-member team is led by Ko Tae Mun, Chairman of the Korean Judo Society.

Volleyball

Player No. 6

Short of stature, she doesn't impress you as a volleyball player when you first meet her.

This 21-year-old girl, Rim Yong Suk, however, has a variety of techniques at her command and distinguishes herself at matches by her deft passing and tight defence. This explains why she is such a favourite with her colleagues.

She is familiar with every detail of the attacking style of her team-mates including the substitute players and at matches, on the basis of quick judgement formed at every moment, is sure to satisfy their wishes skillfully.

She is quick in deciding how to handle the ball at each moment, how she should toss the ball for her team-mates to smash it with success.

This player No. 6 is often seen disconcerting her rivals with her feigning action and with jumps in tossing the ball. Her contribution to her team's scoring of points is very big. That is why her team-mates call her an organizer of the game. She is also good at smashing and blocking the ball.

She had been with the Locomotive club for three years before she was picked for the national team. She has made a good showing at matches with foreign teams.

Her name appeared fourth from the top on the ranking list of best ten women volleyballers of Korea for 1965.

Pak Hae Chon

Rim Yong Suk in practice

KOREAN Stamps

Here is a set of three stamps on rivers in Korea—the Amrok, Duman and Daedong.

Stamp 1: The river Amrok (10 *jon*), it is the longest river in Korea—790 kilometers. It has its headspring at Mt. Baekdu and flows into the West Sea, dividing Korea from the Chinese People's Republic. The Supung Hydro-electric Power Station, one of the biggest power bases in Korea, was built on the river.

Stamp 2: The river Duman (2 *jon*). The river (520 km) starts from Mt. Baekdo and runs into the East Sea, dividing Korea from the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union. Rafts of timbers float down the river.

Stamp 3: The river Doedong (5 *jon*). Coming from Mt. Sobaek, the river (430 km) runs through Pyongyang and empties its water into the West Sea.

This river is being widely used for industry, agriculture and transport, and adds beauty to Pyongyang City.

These stamps were issued on February 27, 1965.

Size of each stamp 35×25 mm, multicoloured, offset.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT KOREA?

The Cabinet

The Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. is the highest executive organ of state power. The Cabinet is formed by the Supreme People's Assembly.

The Cabinet consists of the Premier, First Vice-Premier, Vice-Premiers, Ministers and Chairmen of various commissions and other members.

The Local Power Organs

The local organs of state power of the D.P.R.K. are the people's assemblies of provinces, cities, counties (or districts), and *ri* (or townships and workers' settlements) organized in accordance with administrative divisions.

The executive organs of the people's assemblies at all levels are the corresponding people's committees.

The local people's committees at all levels are the administrative organs of the state in the localities concerned and direct the administrative affairs of the state in their respective areas in accordance with the decisions and orders of the people's assemblies at corresponding levels and of higher organs.

All the people's committees are under the co-ordinated leadership of the Cabinet and are accountable to it.

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